

THE INTELLIGENCER

Published every morning except Monday by The Anderson Intelligencer at 140 West Whitner Street, Anderson, S. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER
Published Tuesdays and Fridays

L. M. GLENN, Editor and Manager.

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SEMI-WEEKLY

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The Intelligencer is delivered by carrier in the city.

Look at the printed label on your paper. The date thereon shows when the subscription expires. Notice date and label carefully, and if not correct please notify us at once.

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed, will please state in their communication both the old and new addresses.

To insure prompt delivery, complaints of non-delivery in the city of Anderson should be made to the Circulation Department before 9 a. m. and a copy will be sent at once.

All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

ADVERTISING

Rates will be furnished on application.

No advertising discontinued except on written order.

The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1916.

Another note is pending.

Wouldn't Villa and Harry Thaw make a dandy pair in vaudeville?

We have with us always—the grocer.

It is now reported that Villa was just seen coming from his own funeral.

Italy's boot seems to have been shattered the first time she kicked Austria.

The Dublin court martial makes us realize the tender-heartedness of the Klu-Klux-Klan.

"In the spring a young man's fancy—It's true but we hate to be saying it over and over again.

We will soon be measuring distances by the length between a woman's shoe tips and the hem of her dress.

In splitting the south we are naturally led to wonder where Smith and Spencer decided to put Anderson.

As a feature of the next Olympic games we should suggest a foot race between "Uncle" Joe Cannon and Senator Ben.

Carranza's chest must have swollen perceptibly as he noted the interest evidenced in a delayed O. K. of the El Paso pact.

What's become of the old fashioned country store where checker games and fish games were the chief functions of the day?

We know a man who has bought his winter's fuel already because he feared the dye famine. Other signs of the preparedness spirit now in evidence.

When asked if he wanted to see the paper, and handed a fresh copy of a certain good little daily at this season, the man remarked, "Is it this one?"

We would cheerfully suggest that the United States take its next crop of cotton from the war in our and give a collection on the Mexican people.

THE NEWSPAPER AND POLITICS

The newspaper's position as it concerns the political campaigns in South Carolina is well defined in a recent editorial of The Columbia State. The subject is dealt with exhaustively, and in view of the fact that the campaigns are near at hand and this subject will be one of more or less importance, we are reproducing in full The State's outline of its position.

(From The State, Columbia.)

As political campaigns, state, county and municipal, are about to open, the statement of certain principles and rules that govern this newspaper in relation to them seems advisable, though they ought to be self-evident.

The controllers of the newspaper are and must be the final judges of what it shall print and shall refuse to print. The newspaper is a private property. It is the right of the proprietor to refuse to work for a particular person at any price, of the land-owner to refuse to lease land to a tenant undesirable to him, of the merchant to refuse to sell goods to one whom he does not wish as a customer or of the banks to reject the application for a loan of one whose paper he does not care to buy. The newspaper is not obligated to give or to sell space to any man.

A subscriber to The State pays \$3 a year for it and in return he receives the newspaper daily. Thereby The State's obligation to the subscriber is wholly discharged.

The State undertakes to promote the establishment of certain principles and to that end supports certain men. For example, it endeavors to aid the Democratic party by urging the renomination for President of Mr. Wilson. It is under no obligation to print the communications in favor of Mr. Weeks or Mr. Roosevelt sent to it by Republicans or Progressives, though it has the option to do so. There are a few reputable men, Republicans and Progressives, who subscribe to The State. One may answer, "There is no Republican or Progressive newspaper of general circulation in South Carolina—therefore The State should give members of those parties a hearing." To which The State replies: Their want of a newspaper is no fault of The State. The State is not engaged in building up a Republican or Progressive party. If they will not or can not provide for themselves mediums of publicity, it is not our lookout.

"Yes," one says again, "but suppose Mr. Weeks or his friends think you misrepresent his position or falsify his record—does not fairness demand that you give him or them space to correct it?" To which the reply is obvious: That is necessarily a matter for the newspaper itself to determine. The laws of the land give to all men, private citizens or men in public life, the amplest redress against defamation of character. The State is a responsible newspaper.

To illustrate: Candidate A makes charges against Candidate B. Candidate B denies them, but Candidate A insists that they are true and does not recede from them. No one says that it is the duty of Candidate A to consume his time on the stump in reciting the answer to the charges of Candidate B. To expect him to do so unless he withdraws the charges would be absurd. Candidate B must be his own vehicle of reply on the stump.

Now Candidate A, let us say, stands for the principles of The State. The State wishes him elected. Would it not be idiotic for The State to oblige itself to sell space to Candidate B? Is it not plain that Candidate B should appeal to his own newspapers, the organs of publicity on his own side? If he has no organs, or none equal to The State in circulation and influence, that, we repeat is not our fault. Moreover, it is a sign that his cause is weak—in this land where any man or men may set up and sustain a newspaper if they wish to do so. The State denies simply that its circulation and influence shall be subject to their convenience, save at its pleasure. The State is under no obligation to give any reason or explanation for the rejection of an advertisement or communication. Often it does give one or the other, but that is a matter of policy, not obligation.

Within the Democratic party of South Carolina differences of political opinion are as wide as are those between the Democratic and Republican parties. The State does not pretend to speak for and to represent every Democrat in South Carolina. The State would not, for instance, be called upon to print a criticism of a candidate for Governor or for President merely because the critic considers himself a South Carolina Democrat.

The State does not seek political advertisements of an inflammatory character. Advertisements containing harsh and abusive language are not printed in it except, sometimes, out of abundance of liberality to politicians arrayed against it. More and more, in future, The State will draw the line against those. While it does not refrain from speaking the truth, even the ugly truth, in its editorial columns against candidates when it regards itself bound in duty to do so, its constant endeavor is to avoid the use of rough words. Only in the rarest circumstances does it see a necessity to resort to invective to impress what is true, to prove its case.

Persons who wish to employ its columns will therefore have to conform to The State's manner and standards of expression if they hope to be allowed the use of its columns on any terms.

Since the day of its establishment, the newspaper of one faction or another has sustained the reputation of The State. They have encouraged

The State on the stump as though it were a candidate and some other motive than the public good were its guide. The State has actually been threatened with suppression by an executive and often has later been appealed to by that same person to disseminate his opinions. It has been debarrered from public offices and refused official news. Yet men who have abused it most have sought the favor of a place in its columns. When a politician on the stumpings has made an accusation against The State, has he ever been requested to use five minutes of his time the next day in reading the reply of The State to the crowd—often a crowd not composed of readers of the paper and who could not otherwise know its reply? But a politician sometimes pretends to think himself harshly treated if The State declines to be the vehicle of his reply to it.

The State is not concerned with what the politicians say about it. Some of them have stirred classes of the people whom it has most befriended against it. They may malign it and denounce it to their heart's content—that is no matter—but The State will not be deterred from discussing men and measures nor will it be cajoled on any pretext to lend its columns to the undoing of its policies.

The State will in future, as always, try to be just, fair and liberal, but it will render its own decisions. For its errors it will pay the price. Nothing is so responsive to public opinion as a newspaper is. The hardest fate that can befall a newspaper is loss of circulation, influence and consequent bankruptcy and extinction. An honest newspaper is invulnerable to any assault except that which the people make upon it. The places of editors and reporters can always be supplied. When The State fails to be a decent and just newspaper it will suffer at the hands of the people, as it will deserve to suffer, but from the politicians or their henchmen the newspaper, that intangible spirit that survives the mortal span of men, that is as long-lived as are honesty and courage themselves, is safe.

To say what has been said in this article was to many men not necessary, but to others it was. We shall be charged with being "autocratic," but all manner of charges will be brought against The State anyway. It is just as well that the public understand in advance of the campaigns exactly what the position of the newspaper is in respect of political communications and advertisements.

LINE O' DOPE

Weather Forecast—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Three young white men, one aged about 24 years, another about 25 and the third about 30, stood at the prisoners bar yesterday and plead guilty to housebreaking and larceny, the latter two on two counts.

On pleas of guilty it is the usual custom to pass a light sentence, a possible or advisable under the circumstances, and the judge always asks the defendants a few questions. After asking the usual questions of whether the young men had ever been in trouble before, the presiding judge yesterday asked the young men if they were married.

"I am," replied the oldest one, "and have five children."

"I am also," said the second one, "and have one child."

"I am married and have two children," stated the third.

A pitiable sight indeed it was to see three strong young men stand in the court room and plead guilty to the charges against them, but more deplorable was the fact that all of them were married and had families at home.

"It is bad and horrible enough for me to see negroes come and in open court plead guilty to housebreaking and larceny," stated the judge, "but when I look upon strong and stalwart young men as you appear to be, I almost shudder, so great is the feeling of shame that I have for you. My heart goes out in profound sympathy toward your father and mother who have reared you, and who today are suffering because of your sins. God knows I pity your poor wives and little children."

"If it were possible I would let this case pass from you. One of the majorities of my position is that in passing sentences and doing my duty I am often made to break some good and true woman's heart. However, their suffering, my regret and my regret and remorse you may feel but do not excuse the deed."

"I wish with more pity and mercy on a negro who forgets himself and commits crime than I do on white men. They know better, have been better trained and are better able to understand the laws they have taken to support and try to give their children a good name. You men have done something that will stain the names of your little children at home, those children who are entitled to all

that is best that you can give them. You have proven traitors to them, and God knows they will suffer for it. You have not only put a stain upon your own character but also upon your children who are to follow after and who will bear your name. I wonder if you would do better if I were put a light sentence upon you."

All three of the young men replied that they would, and that they would never be seen in the court room again.

"Well, I hope you will," continued the judge, "and that after you have served your sentence, you will try to so live and conduct yourselves that you will as much as possible blot out the stain you have placed on your children."

The judge then sentenced all three of the young men to one year at hard labor on the public works of the county or in the state penitentiary, and two of them nine additional months for the other offense.

While the judge was making his talk to the prisoners, not a sound could be heard in the court room save his voice, as he slowly reprimanded the young men. It was a touching sight, and more than one of the men in the court room pulled out his handkerchief to brush away the tears that just naturally came.

The Librarian announced yesterday that the library would be closed on Wednesday because of Memorial Day. Books due on that day should be returned on the day before, or a fine of two cents per day will be charged.

Judge J. S. Fowler, who has the agency for the Anderson automobile, the South Carolina made car, has recently sold two touring cars of that make, one being to Gen. M. L. Bonham and the other to Mr. John C. Pruitt of Starr. Judge Fowler goes to Rock Hill today or tomorrow and will secure three more of the Anderson cars, the popularity of which seems already assured.

"That burr and crimson clover, vetch and abuzzi rye can be raised in common old red land is being demonstrated by Mr. S. A. Burns," stated Demonstration Agent S. M. Byars yesterday. "Saturday Mr. Burns brought some samples to my office and the clover averaged about 18-inches high, while the rye was about five feet. These crops were grown on ordinary poor hillside, which means that they can be grown where many people are rapidly improving his place, and is thought it was impossible. Mr. Burns doing this mainly through keeping cattle and by planting cover crops."

Mr. A. S. Bowie, formerly of Starr but who recently moved near Townsville was a business visitor to the city yesterday. Mr. Bowie stated that the farmers in his section were not suffering so much for rain and that everything was getting along splendidly. His section was visited by two heavy showers recently.

Mr. E. R. Horton of the Anderson Real Estate & Investment company announced yesterday the sale of the Pruitt place on the Williamson road to Mr. Arthur Rhody. This place contains about 90 acres.

A number of Odd Fellows from Anderson will go to Greenville tomorrow morning to attend the meeting of the grand lodge. Among those from Anderson who are members of the grand lodge are: Messrs. J. H. Godfrey, G. E. Green, J. E. Wigginton, M. L. Maaburn, R. W. Lee, T. H. Hill, C. Cason, F. L. Campbell, R. E. Smith, W. G. Williams, H. E. Wallace, W. O. Hopkins, C. V. Deanehard, W. T. Feltry, Jas. H. Craig and Frank J. White.

Mr. J. S. Fowler has sold approximately 1,300 bales of cotton to Mr. R. McNally for Col. C. S. Webb of Greenville at 12 and 1-2 cents per pound. The bales average 50 pounds, and will approximate \$72,000.

Memorial Day's Meet.


Atlanta, May 8.—The general meeting of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association will be held in Birmingham, May 15 to 19. Mrs. A. M. C. Wilson, vice president for Georgia, made announcement yesterday. Headquarters will be held at the Packer hotel.

Mrs. Wilson urged that names of persons be sent at once to Mrs. C. E. Rodgers, No. 2809 Pryorwood, New Orleans, and then paid to the treasurer, Mrs. John E. Max, 221 Pensacola, Fla.

Franklin is Kangle It.

Washington, May 8.—Secretary Baker stated today that the war department considers the movement under which the army began the pursuit of Villa similar to all operative and under it terms. Persons may take any steps necessary to pursue the band which recently raided the Rio Grande country. He said he will not further instructions.

We hold the "Light-weight Championship"



For suits that fit right---
For suits that feel right---
For suits that keep out the heat---keep their shape---and keep us busy selling them these hot days.

And you won't wonder at it when you see the clothes. Nothing to them except a dash of style, a bit of outside and a sign of satisfaction from you when you've left off that heavy outfit that you're now lugging 'round.

Cool fabric suits \$5 to \$15.
Boys' \$4 and \$5.
B-O-E men's suits \$10 to \$25.
Boys' \$2.50 to \$12.50.

B O E R A N S T C O

SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS

"The Store with a Conscience"

WHO IS COMPOSER?

Several days ago The Intelligencer published a letter from a music publishing house in New York in which it was stated that Reed Miller would sing "Carolina" in Anderson soon, and which also stated that the music to "Carolina" had been composed by the famous tenor. Also that the state legislature had approved the music and that the song would in the future be known as South Carolina's state song.

During the past week a letter has been received from Miss Sallie Burgess at Clinton stating that she had read the article in the paper with surprise since her sister, Miss Anne Custer Burgess, had put music to Timrod's poem, "Carolina," five years ago, and at that time it had been adopted by the legislature as the state song. Several instances are

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

The undersigned, administrators of the estate of Wm. G. Anderson, deceased, hereby gives notice that they will on May 25th, 1916, at 11 o'clock a. m. apply to the judge of probate for Anderson county for a final settlement of said estate and a discharge from their office as administrators.

J. H. Anderson,
Mary G. Anderson,
Administrators.

APRIL 22, 1916.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the estate of Hugh Mahaffey, Sr., deceased, are hereby notified to present them properly proven to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make settlement.

Geo. W. Sullivan,
M. C. Mahaffey,
Executors.

April 19, 1916.

DIED 34 YEARS AGO--LIFE INSURANCE JUST PAID. WHY?

REMARKABLE SETTLEMENT

DURING the month of March the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company settled several policies under remarkable circumstances. One of these was on the life of Mr. Richard Wells, a lost policyholder for whom the Company has been searching diligently for years. President H. H. Ingheysen, in his annual report dated January 25, 1905, said:

"On September 4th, 1885, Mr. Richard Wells, a resident of New York City, insured his life in this Company for \$10,000 on the Twenty premium life plan. Mr. Wells did not pay the premium due in 1888, but allowed the policy to lapse. By the terms of the policy it became a paid-up participating policy from September 4th, 1888, for \$1,500, three-twentieths of the original amount. Mr. Wells was fifty-eight years of age when he insured with us in 1885. He paid the Company \$1,142.29 in premiums, and has been credited with \$1,765.50 in dividends, making a net cost of \$342.29. He was insured for \$10,000 during the first three years of the policy, and for \$1,500 during the past thirty-six years. As the record of the policy shows that the insured would have reached the age of sixty-six in September, 1905, the Company stood ready to pay Mr. Wells or his legal representatives the full amount of the paid-up policy, \$1,500, together with \$471.07 of unpaid dividends. Every effort has been made to discover the whereabouts of the insured, but as yet no trace of him or his heirs has been found."

This statement in the Company's report resulted in renewed search throughout the country for some trace of Mr. Wells, but all efforts for a time seemed to be unavailable. Finally, in 1912, largely through the efforts of Mr. T. M. Searies, of the Chattanooga agency, the Company was able to locate some of Mr. Wells' heirs in Brooklyn, N. Y. The search had covered nearly the whole country, some of those interested in the policy having lived, it developed, in the state of Washington. Since 1912 the Company has been corresponding almost constantly with representatives of direct or indirect heirs, until, finally, on March 16, 1916, the Company having secured all necessary data, forwarded check for \$1,805.97 in payment of policy No. 33,357 on the life of Mr. Richard Wells to the administrator of the estate, who is a grandchild of the insured. It was learned that the insured had died at age seventy-five on April 16, 1888. It appears that no one had any knowledge that anything was due from the Mutual Benefit to any heirs of Mr. Wells.

M. M. MATTISON, General Agent

C. W. Webb, District Agt., Clyde S. Mattison, Executive Special Agent

Brown Building
Anderson, S. C.